Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

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By JOHN FENNO, *N°* 119 *Chesnut Street.*

NUMBER 1672] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Custom-House Sales.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1798.

ON Monday, the 29th of January, 1798, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by public auction, at the Custom-House, in pursuance of the laws in that case made and provided, the following articles of merchandize, having been stored more than nine months and not claimed by the owners or consignees thereof; which articles may be viewed during the space of three days antecedent to the day of sale, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

FCP Two cases, containing Woollen Hats
M P C One case, containing Books and Pamphlets
R P Three casks, containing Girth Web
(DU) One cask, containing Spades and Shovels
W Four casks, containing Garden Seeds, Peas
P and Beans
IS One keg of Red Lead,
<> WC One crate of Earthen Ware
BTM Two do. do.
WL One do and two cases containing Images and ornaments for building
[No mark] Two Hampers of Bottled Porter
B N P Eight Hampers of Empty Bottles
WB One cask of Bottled Porter
Tho's Stephens One bundle, containing pieces of Music
Mr. Scott. One box containing old Pamphlets
Mr. Aubley. One box of Pamphlets
WA Three pipes Madeira Wine
W L P One box of Pewter Lamps
B One box containing Brushes
G. Bolland. One cask containing a cheese and some oatmeal
yR One crate of Earthen Ware
R. 14. One crate of Earthen Ware.

Jan. 13 dt29

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDING to leave this country in the course of the summer for Europe (if he compleats the settlement of his affairs by that time) and where it is probable he may reside as a merchant—requests every man who has any demands against him to come forward therewith, in order that a final settlement may take place.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

On FRIDAY, the 30th of March next, at his dwelling house in Chesnut-street, four doors above Tenth-street,

All his household and kitchen

Furniture Plate, &c. &c. and which may be viewed every day for three days before the sale, from ten o'clock in the morning till one o'clock, and from three o'clock in the afternoon till night.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE,

And if not sold by Saturday, 27th January, then to be set up, and positively sold, at *PUBLIC VENDUE*, at the Merchants' Coffee-house, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

The Subscriber's House, No. 78,

in Walnut-street, two doors below Fourth-street; is now occupied by Dr. Stevens for one year from 4th November last, at the rent of 400l. per annum; it was rented at the time of the late fever, or it would have brought, I think, more. The two Stables in Walnut street will be set up separately or together; the largest one now rents for 55l. the smallest for 45l. per annum, and they are arched and laid in mortar and two inch plank, and the cellar will hold about 100 pipes of wine, which I was once offered 60l. per annum for. A large Store in Fourth street, 33 feet front by 50 feet deep, a good yard and necessary belonging to it; on this store is a ground rent of 11 dollars 75 cents per ann. this building is rented to the public for eighteen months at 250l. per annum, and the rent was paid down; it might have been rented at the same price for three years, but I declined it least it might hurt the sale. A lot in Fourth street, 20 feet front by 50 feet deep, on which is a ground rent of 6 dollars per annum; it has the privilege of a three feet alley adjoining the lot.

Should it make any difference to the purchaser, Mr. MEADE will endeavor to prevail on Dr. Stevens to give possession sooner, if he can with convenience.

PAYMENTS.

Approved notes and indorsers at 6, 9, 12 and 18 months; the deed to be lodged with Wm. Tilghman, Esq. till the notes are paid: On the house, Edward Stiles, Esq. has a mortgage for 1630l. On the stables, Mr. Samuel Williams for 300l. These sums may lay as long as the purchaser pleases, paying the interest regularly.

For further particulars, apply to William Tilghman, Esq. or to the subscriber, Chesnut, four doors above Tenth-street.

GEORGE MEADE.

FOR SALE—the following

Tracts and Lots of Land,

Of an excellent quality.

No. 1. Four hundred and thirty acres of excellent Land, on the waters of Back creek, Frederick county, Virginia, on the great road leading to South branch, about ten miles from Winchester; one hundred acres of which is rich bottom; a fine stream running through it, with several springs; the trees in the bottom are chiefly sugar maple, black walnut, hicory and locust; there is a log dwelling and out houses, some meadow made, and about forty acres of upland cleared; on this tract there is a good mill seat, where an under-shot mill might be erected.

No. 2. Two hundred and fifty acres, about two miles from Woodstock; part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No. 3. Two thousand five hundred acres on the waters of Hewes' river, Harrison county, state of Virginia.

No. 4. Four hundred acres, in Bald eagle township, Northumberland county, state of Pennsylvania.

No. 5. An half acre lot in the town of Richmond, Virginia.

ALSO, AT PRIVATE SALE,

The following tracts of Land.

60,000	acres of land in Washington county	State of
174,000	do. Montgomery	Georgia
31,033	do. Orangebugh district	State of
122,386	do. Charleston	So. Car.
40,000	do. on the Alleghany river	State of
54,000	do. Westmoreland county	Penn.
41,900	do. Wythe, Washington, and Grayson counties	State of Virginia
20,000	do. in Bedford county.	

All which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and but very little money will be required, the remainder may lay upon credit for 1, 2, 3, or 4 years, security being had upon the lands.

January 13. dt27th

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer. nov. 30.

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 22 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3awt15F

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and

a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c, for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, south Front-street.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

Canal Lottery.---No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,

Teacher of Vocal and instrumental Music,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement since his residence in this city, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of the request of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical School at his house in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an institution of this kind; he will only say, that attention and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His arrangement is such, that an interference of the the different sexes will be avoided. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his school, he will wait upon at their houses.——Applications will be thankfully received at his house, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1tweod

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highcross, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8. 2aw6w

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

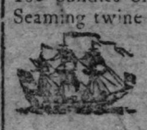
HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Mullinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the

ship DIANA, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent white, White lead, Red lead } PAINTS
Coleothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine



Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,

The fast sailing ship

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,

NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,
No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,

Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c

December 27 3tawtf.

For Charleston,

THE SHIP

VENUS,

Lying at the wharf of Messrs. Perotts

SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and sail the first opening.——Apply to the master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 18 §

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN MCCOLLOM, Master; WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,
Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1000 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*

Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Cases,
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by

JAMES IATIMER, jun.
71, South Wharves.

Who has also for Sale,

A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.

Dec. 5. d2w

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r.*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has expetienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

Dec. 8. 2awtf.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.
No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. dim.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every second, fourth, and sixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, south Fifth street, above Spruce-street. eod2w

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26 mth6m

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11, Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases, Medoc wine, in do. Sauterne, do. do. } Entitled to Drawback.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

TO LET,

A front Parlour, suitable for

an Office; a Room, furnished or unfurnished; and a large Cellar, which will serve either for storage or a bottling cellar. Enquire at no. 24, South Fifth-street.

Boarding and Lording to be had—Enquire as above. Jan 6.—*3t

War-Office of the United States,

January the 1st, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought advisable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also set forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.

Jan. 7. d6w

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Literary, Moral, and Philosophical ESSAYS.

(One Volume, Octavo.)

This Day is Published,

By Thomas & Samuel F. Bradford,

No. 8, South Front Street,

(Price two Dollars,)

Essays, Literary, Moral and Philosophical,

By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D.

And Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and Chemical Practice, in the University of Pennsylvania.

In the Press,

And speedily will be published,

PERRIN's

Elements of French Conversation.

January 16 3teod

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m nov. 15.

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.

Cavanagh & Hearn,

Pine-street, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The Partnership between them and Joseph B. Barry, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Cavanagh and Hearn have just received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to sell on very reasonable terms for cash. Orders from the country most punctually executed. Vineers of all kinds cut as usual.

Jan. 15. 2aw4w

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

*** The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers. Jan- 3.

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and large work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

December 20 §

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements,

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ct

62

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

143d Day's Drawing—Nov. 13.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
1243		12385	x	23697		38383	
317		593		711	x	571	
2175	x	748		24791	x	792	
232		14022	x	971	x	39172	
4354		536	x	25560		336	
436		637	x	27508	x	854	x
486		15510		28822	x	40394	x
561	25	16815		968		41195	
5258		17340		29636	x	426	x
422	20	17043		977		584	
547		234	x	30417	x	973	
726		452	x	442		42957	
768	x	20194	25	651	x	44514	x
6908	x	227		734		45554	
214		338		31507	x	46165	
289	x	649		32376		234	
686		21254		33198	20	965	20
7209	x	398	x	347		47155	
316		22606	x	439		856	
8637		879		501		497	x
9873		23117		35722	x	48383	x
886		286		861		513	
10168		519		36821	x	738	
521		557		935		49934	
12264	x	655		37995			

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in Europe,

THE SLOOP

STORK,

ONE hundred and forty-one tons burthen—Staunch and well built, and sails fast.—For terms apply to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

January 17 §1w

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

January 17th, 1798.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's office on Friday next, 6 o'clock in the evening, on business of importance. d3t

The Members

OF the Society of the Sons of St. George, established at Philadelphia, for the advice and assistance of Englishmen in distress, are requested to attend a Quarterly Meeting of the said Society at the City Tavern, on Tuesday the 23d inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. GEORGE DAVIS, Sec'ry.

January 17 3t

The Subscriber

INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty-fifth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. eot26thF

TO BE SOLD,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.—The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of

ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.

January 11 §

W. HAYDON,

Delineator of Drawing—from London,

(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenahs	Tanda Coffaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

To be Exchanged for

British, German, or India Goods,

IN THE PACKAGE;

A tract of valuable Land

In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.

Inquire of the Printer.

Jan. 15. §

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. *3m§

Two furnished Rooms to be Let.

Enquire at No. 162, Spruce-street, between 4th and 5th streets. Any person who shall rent the above, may if required, be accommodated with board.

Jan. 15. *2t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 18.

SCIPIO—No. X.

RELATIVE to the sum of money which it was proposed that the United States should lend to France to enable it to prosecute the war, it should be remembered the project was encouraged by Mr. Monroe at a time when under no possible circumstances it could have been proper. The negociation with G. Britain was then pending. If it succeeded, peace with that nation would have been continued and the loan would have been a violation of neutrality not to be justified. If it failed, war with Great Britain must have been the consequence, and all our money and resources would have been necessary in *our own hands*. Why then did our Minister, though otherwise instructed by the President, give a plan for obtaining the loan, promise his aid to the French minister, and write to the Secretary of State that the people would, in his opinion, *cheerfully* bear a tax that should raise money for the French. He ought to have recollected how those who concurred with him in politics ever have been and are opposed to all plans of raising revenues to be applied to the support of the general government: how a certain class, called antifederalists, democrats, or jacobins, composing the French faction, have labored incessantly to render the administration of the government odious to the people, and with how much difficulty revenue laws have been passed for raising the monies necessary to discharge our revolution-debts, and to uphold the present system of the Union. Recollecting these things, it is almost, but not quite, unaccountable that he should have thought the people of the United States would have "*paid a tax cheerfully to raise a sum for the French Treasury, relying on a mere promise of France to reimburse the loan, if possible, at some future day.*" Did he really believe the people would pay taxes for France more cheerfully than for themselves, or was it the phrenzy of a distempered mind? He could not, in sober sense have believed it. His countrymen were never nor are they yet disposed to be tributary to the French republic or to any foreign nation in the Universe. It is true their patience under the many injuries and indignities which have been accumulated on them, has been wonderful. If it has been misinterpreted for pusillanimity, or for excessive fondness for the French republic, the delusion cannot much longer remain: and when it shall be removed, and the rulers in France shall learn by experience the real temper of this country, and feel its courage, they will view with contempt the men who, having deceived and disappointed them, at length produced a lasting separation between the two nations; the men who, frustrated in the *scheme of tacking the United States as a province to the French Republic*, for their selfish purposes of ambition or avarice, shall, if thought of at all in America, be thought of with abhorrence.

The documents published by Mr. Monroe, as well as his own narration of his ministry, furnish another instance in which his conduct appears highly censurable. *He neglected for a long time to state and urge with sincerity and prudence to the Directory of France the arguments of the executive with which he had been furnished, proving that the treaty with Great-Britain was not inconsistent with our treaty with France, and did not proceed from any motives unfriendly to France, as had been wickedly misrepresented on both sides the Atlantic.*

There is a sort of people who are indebted for the notice which the public has bestowed on them, principally to the malignant hatred which they have uniformly declared against Great-Britain. A person of this description cannot be expected to be reconciled to our treaty with that nation, because that instrument not only prevented a war with that nation, but is likely long to prevent one. Mr. Monroe, I am sure, will glory in the reputation of *hating Britain and loving France*, which he has taken so much pains to acquire. I mention this as it will serve to explain the line of conduct, which the Documents prove he observed upon the subject of the British treaty, and when it is remembered that he hated Britain even with *Gallic* hatred, it must have been natural to him to entertain a cordial wish that the treaty should excite the resentments of France, and by some means or other be defeated or annulled. Besides, he has informed the community that he foresaw in the spring, 1795, if the treaty was ratified he would probably be recalled, so that the treaty must have been peculiarly odious to him for this expected consequence. (page 30.)

For substantiating this charge of misconduct, it is necessary to refer to the documents. Mr. Monroe, in his letter to the Secretary of State, dated 17th August, 1795, which is the first he wrote after the treaty was known at Paris, informed the Secretary, "that within a few days past, Philadelphia papers were received as late as the 3d of July, containing Mr. Jay's treaty, together with such proceedings of the Senate upon it as were then published, &c *Of late I have heard nothing from the Committee on this subject, nor do I expect to hear any thing from that body upon it, let the impression be what it may, otherwise than in reply to such communication as I may make thereon, and respecting which, it may be proper to add, that I shall take no step without your particular instruction.*"

In the same letter he says, "As I have had no communication with this government upon the subject of this treaty since its contents were known, it is of course impossible for me to say what the impression it has made is. It is easy for you *with the lights you have*, to form a correct opinion upon that point in Philadelphia, He afterwards mentioned that he heard an objection was made by many to that part of the 18th article which related to provisions; and this is the only objection it appears had then been brought forward. (page 206.)

What I have quoted of this letter should never be forgot. 1st. It by proves his own acknowledgement "that he did not expect to hear from the committee but in reply to such communications as he should make respecting the treaty," and yet he has offered to justify his silence on this subject, by saying "he deemed it improper to make any communications to the directory, till they presented their complaints." 2dly. That at the first appearance of the treaty, no objection was made except relative to one article, which in practice has not been detrimental to either France or the United States, and is not therefore complained of by any body at this day.—3dly. That *there were lights at Philadelphia* by which Mr. Randolph might discover how the treaty would be received at Paris: In other words, that whatever objections should be made by the French faction here, might be expected to be made in France.

On the 10th of September 1795, he again wrote to the Secretary of State, and recommended if any further negotiation should be necessary with Great-Britain, that the person employed should possess the confidence of France, and should carry on the negotiation *where the French should be negotiating on peace, either at Paris or Basle.* Further, he pointed out the way of engaging the zeal of the French republic by adopting the project of a loan, by attacking Canada and sitting out privateers. It cannot escape notice, on reading this letter, how anxious our minister was that all further negotiation with Britain should be conducted by us *under the eye of* France. In this letter no mention is made that he had heard any complaints against the treaty—(page 210)—nor does his next letter, dated 4th October, contain any idea concerning the treaty—(page 223).

On the 20th October 1795, Mr. Monroe acknowledged the receipt of several letters from the Secretary of State, dated 29th May, 1st and 7th June, 2d, 8th, 14th, 21st, 29th and 30th July. Several of these letters related to the British treaty, particularly that of the 1st June, which is very lengthy, (consisting of 26 pages of the book) and contained the most ample information and most copious arguments relative to the conduct of the United States in making the treaty; and that of 14th July, accompanied his correspondence with Mr. Adet. They were intended to enable our minister to answer all the objections that might be suggested or made by France relative to that treaty. On the 20th October, he was therefore fully instructed by the President how he was to act, and he promised to pay attention to those letters. But even at this period, the following extract from his letter of the 20th October 1795, no complaints had been made against the treaty. "For the present, however, permit me to add, that as yet no complaint has been made to me against the treaty; nor have I heard any thing from the committee on the subject since the application requesting information, in what light they were to view the reports concerning it, and which was made soon after the treaty was concluded," that is to say in December 1794.

On the 12th September 1795, the Secretary of State, Mr. Pickering, wrote a letter explaining to Mr. Monroe the propriety of the British treaty, the meaning of the particular stipulations, the motives which induced it, and its expected operation—which letter Mr. Monroe answered on the 6th December following. In his answer is to be found this paragraph—"The effect which this incident produced in the councils of this country through its several stages, may be traced in my former communications, to which I beg leave to refer you. *To these I have nothing material new to add.* Symptoms of discontent it is true, are still seen; but whether they will assume an aspect more unpleasant, I know not: If they do, or any thing occurs of sufficient importance to merit your attention, I will certainly apprise you of it, and without delay."

Upon this letter it may be observed, that the effects of the treaty up to that time upon the French councils, were to be traced in his former letters. These I have shortly stated; so that for upwards of a year, the treaty had excited no discontents that Mr. Monroe deemed, as his correspondence states, to be of any consequence.—When they began to appear, he was fully furnished by the executive with the means of satisfying, or at least endeavouring to satisfy the directory of France; for at this period the directory had gone into office. We are therefore to examine the conduct of our minister from December 1795, till his recall in August 1796—For it is during this space that he is most particularly chargeable with neglect of duty, or a wilful disregard of the wishes of the executive respecting the British treaty.

[The following is published in the Aurora, as a proposition offered by Col. Hamilton in the convention for establishing a constitution for the United States. Our readers will recollect that the faction have raised a great clamour on this subject about monarchy &c. Now let them judge for themselves.—This clamor has served to develope the character and principles of the faction, and fully proves that had they power, they would totally prevent all freedom of opinion and discussion even in assemblies formed expressly to search out and establish, *truth justice and liberty.*]

PROPOSITION

Of Col. Hamilton of New-York, in the Convention for establishing a Constitution of government for the United States.

I. The supreme legislative power of the United States of America, to be vested in two different bodies of men, the *one* to be called the assembly, the *other* the Senate, who together shall form the legislature of the United States, with power to pass all laws whatsoever subject to the negative hereafter mentioned.

II. The assembly to consist of persons elected by the people, to serve for three years.

III. The Senate to consist of persons elected to serve during good behavior; their election to be made by electors chosen for that purpose by the people; in order to this the states to be divided into election districts. On the death, resignation or removal of any senator, his place to be filled out of the district from which he came.

IV. The supreme executive authority of the United States to be vested in a Governor to be elected during good behavior— the election to be made by electors chosen by the people in the election districts aforesaid. The authorities and functions to be as follow—to have a negative upon all laws about to be passed, and the execution of all laws passed; to have the direction of war when authorized or begun; to have with the advice and approbation of the senate, the power of making all treaties; to have the sole appointment of the heads or chief officers of the departments of finance and foreign affairs; to have the nomination of all other officers (ambassadors to foreign nations included) subject to the approbation or rejection of the senate; to have power of pardoning all offences, except treason, which he shall not pardon without the approbation of the senate.

V. On the death, resignation or removal of the governor, his authorities to be exercised by the President of the senate till a successor be appointed.

VI. The Senate to have the sole power of declaring war; the power of advising and approving all treaties; the power of approving and rejecting all appointments of officers, except the heads or chief of the departments of finance, war and foreign affairs.

VII. The supreme judicial authority of the United States to be vested in judges to hold their offices during good behaviour with adequate and permanent salaries.—This court to have *original* jurisdiction in all causes of capture, an *appellate* jurisdiction in all causes on which the revenues of the general government or the citizens of foreign nations are concerned.

VIII. The legislature of the United States to have power to institute courts in each state for the determination of all matters of general concern.

IX. The governor, senators and all officers of the United States to be liable to impeachment for mal and corrupt conduct, and upon conviction to be removed from office and disqualified from holding any place of trust & profit; and all impeachments to be tried by a court to consist of the chief

or judge of the superior court of law of each state provided such judge hold his place during good behavior and have a permanent salary.

X. All laws of the particular states contrary to the constitution or laws of the United States to be utterly void: and the better to prevent such laws being passed, the governor or President of each state shall be appointed by the general government, and shall have a negative upon the laws about to be passed in the state of which he is governor or President.

XI. No state to have any force, land or naval, and the militia of all the states to be under the sole and exclusive direction of the United States, the officers of which to be appointed and commissioned by them.

To the LEGISLATURE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

A petition has lately been laid before you, praying for a grant of money to finish the building adjoining the Pennsylvania Hospital which is intended for the reception of persons deprived of their reason.

To induce you to comply with the prayer of that petition, the following thoughts are humbly suggested to your consideration.

1. The obligation to acts of justice and humanity, are equally binding upon states and individuals. A man might as well suppose by changing his place of abode, he was released from paying his debts, or from giving charity to the poor, as suppose by becoming a member of a public body, he was exempted from the great and universal law of benevolence. Governments were instituted not only to *prevent* and *punish* evil, but *to do good.* Their objects are therefore but partially fulfilled, when rulers neglect to lessen human misery, by direct acts of legislation.

2. Lunatics or persons deprived of their reason, have the strongest claim upon our pity and humanity, of any objects of misery. They are not only unable to *help*, but they discover a disposition to *destroy* themselves. They often disturb the peace of society, and sometimes make attempts upon the lives of their nearest relations. Even the dead are not always secure from their outrages; hence many instances have occurred of their leaping over the enclosures of burying grounds, and tearing open graves in order to revenge supposed injuries upon their former friends.

3. Consider, that your children may be subject to this terrible and distressing malady in common with the rest of mankind, and that by completing the building for the reception of lunatics, you may lay a foundation for the accommodation and cure of some of your posterity.

4. All physicians agree, that the first thing to be done for the cure of mad persons, is to separate them from their relations. This can never be done to advantage by placing them in a private family. In all countries, Hospitals and mad houses have been found necessary for this purpose. The unfinished building which now solicits your aid, will have every possible advantage for the government, comfort and cure of the persons who shall be admitted into it.

5. Madness in its recent state, has lately become a curable disease, provided the subjects of it are placed in a situation in which an easy but steady government can be established over them. This can only be done in a Hospital appropriated to that purpose. To refuse to complete such a hospital, is to counteract the discovery of the remedies for madness, and to perpetuate and extend that disease throughout the state.

6. The hospital which now implores your relief, is calculated to render benefits to every *part* of the state. A great proportion of the lunatics now confined there, were sent from the different counties of Pennsylvania.

7. Consider—that the credit of our infant republic is deeply interested in the success of the application for money which has lately been made to you. In all the great cities of Europe travellers are directed to behold and admire the humanity of kings in the establishment and endowment of lunatic hospitals. Let it not be said, that kings love and pity their subjects, more than the citizens of a republic love and pity each other.

8. Dr. Tillotson long ago said, that the hospitals and other public charities in England had preserved that island from invasion and conquest. A stranger was once conducted by professor Frank through the town of Halle, in Saxony; upon telling the professor that he wished to see the walls of the town, Mr. Frank pointed to his large and flourishing charity school—"there is the defence (said he) of our town—While that institution exists, no enemy will be permitted to do us any harm." The issue of negociations as means of preventing war is uncertain, but the influence of charitable institutions upon the happiness, reputation and safety of a country is well known.—They make an ally of heaven, and give us reason to look up with hope and confidence to its power and goodness, to protect our country.

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives of this State on the Health Laws.

The committee appointed to examine the "Act for establishing an Health office for otherwise securing the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases, and for regulating the importation of German and other passengers," and report whether any, and what alterations ought to be made in the same, for the better security of the city against the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases, beg leave to submit the following report, viz.

That a board of health be appointed by the aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, and the justices of the peace of the county of Philadelphia, residing in the Northern Liberties and the district of Southwark, consisting of twelve citizens, four of whom shall be Physicians.

That this board have a sufficient sum of money placed in their power, to be raised by tax or otherwise, to enable them to provide for any exigencies which may arise, and to establish such regulations as they may deem consistent with the public safety.

That this board sit weekly or oftener, if necessary, during the months of July, August, September and October.

That this board have full power in concurrence with the Governor, to cut off all communication with infected persons or places.

That an hospital be erected adjacent to the city, of sufficient magnitude to contain five hundred patients, and that a Steward and a Matron be employed to reside there constantly, in order to keep the hospital in a fit state for the reception of patients at all times.

That a supply of pure water be introduced into the city as well for culinary purposes, as to purify the streets and gutters.

That the police of the city and suburbs be directed to pay the strictest attention to cleansing and watering the streets, gutters and yards, and that the wharves and docks be also subjects of their care and superintendance.

That every vessel from the Mediterranean, coast of Africa, West Indies, and continent of America, to the southward of Florida, shall perform an effectual quarantine during the months of July, August, September, and October; and that the cargoes of vessels suspected of having had, or, of having disease on board shall be unloaded, and with the vessels be purified at the place of quarantine,

That the punishment of a master of a vessel who evades the law by landing his cargo, crew or passengers, be confinement to hard labour for not less than 5 years.

That every person who keeps a boarding house for sea faring people or others, coming from on board ship, from the middle of June to the middle of October, shall report to the board of health every person who may he taken sick in their houses, and the consulting physician shall immediately visit such person: That the neglect to make such report shall subject the keeper of such boarding house to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars.

That every vessel coming from the Mediterranean, coast of Africa, West Indies or continent of America, to the southward of Florida, shall bring a bill of health.

That there shall be a resident Physician and Health Officer, who shall reside on State Island and that they shall not absent themselves during the months of June, July August, September and October: That the Health officer shall visit all vessels, and that when called upon by the Health officer the resident Physician shall visit such vessels as the Health officer may deem it requisite shall be visited.

That no vessel of war be permitted to come above the Fort.

That the marine hospital be enlarged, and store houses built for the reception of cargoes which require purification.

The foregoing items are an outline of the plan which appears to your committee highly necessary, to prevent the introduction and propagation of pestilential and contagious diseases.

To an enlightened and humane legislature it must be an act of supererogation to resort to argument to enforce the propriety and utility of efficient provisions. When the scenes of horror and distress, which exhibited themselves in this city and its environs in the year 1793, and the late autumn are called up to the recollection, humanity will permit but one opinion in the House, and that is, to afford an ample and complete remedy against future calamities.

Such must be the just conceptions of the legislature, that any endeavour to prove the correspondence of interests between the city and country, would be as superfluous as an attempt to demonstrate the truth of a self-evident proposition. Every man, whose mind is not blinded by prejudice, must admit that whatever relates to the interest of the one has a correspondent relation to the interest of the other, and that like members of the same body, the sympathy is mutual and the wants and interests reciprocal. Impressed with these sentiments, your committee feel authorised in urging an attention to supplying the city with pure water, as of primary importance to its health, as well as to its comforts. Although your committee are decidedly of opinion, after the most attentive investigation, that the disease which ravaged in this city and its suburbs in the year 1793, and the late autumn was of foreign origin, they nevertheless believe, that there existed at those periods a certain condition of the atmosphere which favoured its propagation, and without which it could not have been transmitted to any alarming extent. It being a desideratum, that such a state of air should be counteracted which affords nutriment to contagion, they cannot too strongly inculcate the necessity of a supply of pure water to the city, and of the strictest attention to such regulations as will keep it and environs free from putrefactive substances.

To arrest the ravages of disease and death, to rescue our city from desolation, a certain consequence of one or two more Yellow Fever visitations, to keep up the importance and commerce of the State, which are intimately involved in the prosperity of the capital, some efficient system is absolutely necessary. The foregoing outline is submitted with deference, and when your committee consider, that interest, prompted by humanity and every virtuous feeling of the heart, urge the interference of the legislature, to cherish a doubt of that interference, would betray as much inhumanity, as would an apathy to so interesting a subject.

Impressed with the importance and magnitude of the trust reposed in your committee they have maturely considered the subject referred to them, and as the foregoing provisions appear to them necessary, they beg leave to offer the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills conformably to the preceding report.

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, For sale, corner of Second and Pine streets.

December 26. cott

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY—JANUARY 17.

Mr. Macon, from the Committee of Reviſal and Unfiniſhed Buſineſs, made a report on the motion referred to them on the 4th inſtant reſpecting the abolition of the office of commiſſioner of the Revenue, which ſtated it as their opinion, that it would be inexpedient to aboliſh that office.

The report having been read a ſecond time,

Mr. Macon moved that the houſe concur; but Mr. J. Williams moving that it be committed, the ſenſe of the houſe was taken upon the queſtion, and it was negatived.

Mr. Macon then renewed his motion to concur. He ſaid that the committee were unanimous in their opinion that this office was neceſſary. It was the duty of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue to ſuperintend the duties collected from impoſt and tonnage, and from internal revenue. He had alſo to examine all the accounts ſettled by the Auditor. The light houſes, beacons and public piers were under his direction; he had alſo to aſſiſt in preparing ſtatements for the two houſes of Congreſs, and a good deal of miſcellaneous buſineſs, as the Secretary of the Treaſury had the power of giving him ſuch buſineſs as he thought proper. He had alſo to correſpond with all the ſupervifors of the different ſtates on the ſubject of internal revenue, which correſpondence was very conſiderable. He did not think there would be any economy in putting more buſineſs upon any department than it would well perform: and if this office were aboliſhed, the buſineſs of it muſt be done by another. It might be ſaid that by adding the clerks employed in this office to another of the Treaſury offices, the buſineſs might be as well done; but he conceived the expence thus ſaved, which would not be more than 700 dollars a year, as a principal clerk muſt be employed, would be equal to the loſs of reſponſibility which the public had in the commiſſioner of the revenue. Mr. M. thought to object to an office of this ſort was ſtraining at a *gnat*. He was as great a friend of curtailing the expences of Government, as any member; but there were *other expences* which carried off the money of Government, and which ought to be leſſened—this office he believed to be neceſſary.

Mr. Findley hoped the report would be agreed to. The original intention of this office was to be a check upon the other officers of the Treaſury Department. He did not wiſh it, therefore, to be aboliſhed; but, at another time, he truſted, the buſineſs of it would be reviſed. If the houſe were diſpoſed to take away all checks of this kind, they might go on and aboliſh the offiee of comptroller general and others. He was not diſpoſed to give up theſe checks.

Mr. J. Williams was of opinion that all the buſineſs done by this officer might be done by an additional clerk in the comptroller's office. He did not think the reſponſibility of this officer was ſo great as repreſented, as he was under the direction of the Secretary of the Treaſury. By ſuch a regulation, he believed, one third of the expence now incurred would be ſaved; and and though another gentleman might not think a ſaving of 3 or 4000 dollars a year an object, he was of a different opinion.

The report was concurred in.

The report on the petition of Stephen Sayre was committed for to-morrow.

Mr. D. Foſter, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of John Carr, which was committed for to morrow.

The following meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE ſituation of affairs between the United States and the cherokee nation of Indians, having evinced the expediency of a treaty with that nation, for the promotion of Juſtice to them, as well as of the intereſts and convenience of our citizens, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, appointed comiſſioners, to hold conference and conclude a treaty as early as the ſeaſon of the year and the convenience of the parties will admit.

As we know very well, by experience, that ſuch negociations cannot be carried on without conſiderable expences, I recommend to your conſideration the propriety of making an appropriation, at this time, for defraying ſuch as may be neceſſary for holding and concluding a treaty.

That you may form your judgment with greater facility, I ſhall direct the proper officer to lay before you an eſtimate of ſuch articles and expences as may be thought indiſpenſable.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
January 17th 1798

Mr. N. Smith moved that this meſſage be referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Harper did not ſee the propriety of this reference: he thought it would be beſt to go to the committee of the whole who had the report af the ſelect committee upon the petition and remonſtrance of the legiſlature of Tenneſſee under conſideration.

Mr. N. Smith could ſee no reaſon why a different courſe ſhould be obſerved with reſpect to this buſineſs, than was obſerved with reſpect to any other which related to appropriations, and the uſual way was to refer all ſuch ſubjects to the committee of ways and means. The preſent, he ſaid, was mere Executive buſineſs. The Preſident of the United States had communicated to the Houſe his intention of holding a treaty and requeſted an appropriation. It was, therefore, a proper ſubject to be acted upon by the committee of ways and means; and, when it was ſo referred, he ſhould move to diſcharge the committee of the whole from the farther conſideration of the buſineſs which related to this treaty. The Houſe had already ſpent conſiderable time upon it to no purpoſe, merely becauſe it was improper for them to have entered upon it at all.

Mr. J. Williams believed it was uſual for all meſſages from the Preſident of the U. States to be referred to a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union. He wiſhed this meſſage to take that courſe, and when the promiſed eſtimates were received, they could be referred to the ſame committee.

Mr. T. Claiborne approved of the courſe recommended by the gentleman from S. Carolina.

Mr. Thatcher thought no reference was neceſſary, until the eſtimates were received.

Mr. Nicholas did not underſtand what the gentleman from Connecticut meant by ſaying that this was wholly executive buſineſs. He did not believe, becauſe the Preſident had told the houſe that he was about to hold a treaty, that the money muſt be granted, and that the Houſe had no choice whether they would appropriate it or not. From what had already been ſaid upon the ſubject, he doubted not there was a pretty general diſpoſition to grant the money; but it was not proper that the meſſage ſhould be ſent to the committee of ways and means, as if an appropriation was a thing of courſe; to do this, would be to act at the *command* of the Preſident of the United States; whereas that Houſe could only act upon the full exerciſe of its diſcretion. He, therefore, moved that the meſſage be referred to the committee of the whole which had already this ſubject under conſideration.

Mr. Harper was of opinion with the gentleman from Cannecticut to a certain extent. If the expence to be provided for was of a nature that might be diſpenſed with, or not, it might be proper to ſend the meſſage to the committee of ways and means for their report thereon, as to its expediency; but the preſent was an expence that could not be avoided, and he did not ſee what the committee of ways and means could do upon the ſubject.

Mr. Gallatin believed the gentleman from Connecticut had not conſidered this ſubject with his uſual correctneſs. That gentleman had ſaid that the meſſage before them ought to go to the committee of ways and means, and that an appropriation would follow as a thing of courſe. It muſt be known that this was contrary to the practice of that houſe or of any former legiſlature of the United States. On the contrary, it was uſual, firſt to authorize an expence, and in the next place to appropriate, and in no caſe had the buſineſs been reverſed. If the meſſage were referred to the committee of ways and means, all they could do, would be to bring it back to the houſe, and aſk for an authority for the expence. He believed the gentleman from Connecticut had been led into this miſtake by conſidering the meſſage announcing the intention of the Preſident to hold a treaty, as a treaty made, and, had that been the caſe, according to that gentleman's known opinion, he would conſider the houſe as bound to make the neceſſary appropriation; but he deſired him to recollect that no treaty was yet made, and, therefore, that doctrine could not apply in the preſent caſe. The meſſage might indeed be referred to a ſelect committee; that an opinion might be reported whether the expence ought to be authorized; but, as the ſubject had already been before the houſe, and, though there was a difference of opinion as to the mode of effecting the buſineſs, there ſeemed to be but one ſentiment that ſomething ought to be done; he thought it beſt to refer the meſſage to a committee of the whole, where he ſuppoſed there would be no objection to the granting of a ſum of money for the purpoſe in view.

Mr. N. Smith did not know that it was a matter of much importance whether the meſſage was referred to a committee of the whole, or the committee of ways and means—but he was not yet convinced that it ought not to go to a committee of ways and means in preference to a committee of the whole. The gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) did not know that there was any thing that the committee of ways and means could do in the buſineſs. He thought there were many facts which it was neceſſary to enquire into; ſuch as what would be the probable expence of the commiſſioners, of convening the Indians, &c. Matters of fact might be readily aſcertained by that committee, but which could not be determined in a committee of the whole. That this was the ordinary courſe of buſineſs could not be denied. The Preſident had informed the houſe he was about to hold a treaty (whether with a foreign power, or with the Indians, was of no conſequence) and that certain ſums of money would be neceſſary, and he believed no gentleman could point out an inſtance, where this had been done, that the meſſage had not been referred to the committee of ways and means, to make an eſtimate of the expenee which would probably be incurred. But the gentleman from Pennſylvania had ſaid it was firſt neceſſary to paſs a law to authorize the expence; but if he could prove that the expence was already authorized, that gentleman muſt allow that the meſſage ought now to go to the committee of ways and means. Was it a fact, Mr. S. aſked, that a law was neceſſary to authoriue an expence which the Executive ſaw neceſſary to incur? He ſaid not. The conſtitution had authorized it; for the conſtitution had given to the Preſident the power of holding treaties. For the Executive, therefore, to appoint commiſſioners for the holding of a treaty, was a ſufficient authority for the expence, without any law.—was there a ſingle treaty which had been held between this country and foreign nations,, or between this country and Indian tribes, which had been previouſly authorized by law? There was not; the conſtitution had placed this authority in the Executive without the concurrence of that houſe. To ſuppoſe the contrary, would be to ſuppoſe that the Preſident had been acting without law in appointing commiſſioners to hold a treaty. The truth was, however, that he had as much power to do what he had done, as he had power to do any thing and that the houſe had nothing to do but appropriate the money.

Mr. Rutledge did not believe it was neceſſary or proper, for that houſe to authoriſe the Preſident to hold a treaty; but if it were neceſſary for him to hold a treaty, the concurrence of that houſe was neceſſary to enable him to do it, as it could not be done without money. It was requiſite therefore, to paſs a bill, not to authorize the Preſident to hold a treaty, but to enable him to do it. It was beſt, therefore, for the communication firſt to go into a committee of the whole and afterwards to the committee of ways and means, in order them to ſay where the money could be got. There was ſomething in this caſe, which pointed out this mode as peculiarly proper, as there ſeemed to be a diſpoſition in the houſe, if the treaty ſhould not ſucceed agreeably to the wiſhes of the Preſident, to afford temporary relief to the perſons now ſuffering from being driven from their land.—The gentleman from Connecticut had ſaid, that the committee of ways and means could report an eſtimate of the probable expence which would be incurred in holding the treaty; but if he attended to the meſſage of the Preſident, he would find that this eſtimate was to be laid before the houſe by the proper department, ſo that there was no neceſſity for a reference to any committee for that purpoſe.

The motion for a reference to the committee of the whole was carried without a diviſion.

The unfiniſhed buſineſs of yeſterday, relative to the Teneſſee claimants, being next in order,

Mr. W. Claiborne moved that it be poſtponed till Monday next.—Agreed.

(To be Continued.)

By yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

Captain Williams, of the Nymph, from Havre, gives us the ſame information, reſpecting the probability of an embargo on American veſſels, as captain Tylee gave—adding, a *report* that all Americans would ſoon be arreſted, "as they had already began in Paris to take them up and confine them in the temple"—and that it was alſo reported when he left the quay, "the Hotel de Boſton, at Paris was ſurrounded with a guard, to ſee that none made their eſcape from thence!"

BOSTON, January 10.

The Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, is to meet at the old State Houſe, in this town, this day, from whence, in a few days, it is expected, the various departments of the government will proceed in ample order, to take poſſeſſion of the new edifice, appropriated for their convenience.

NEW STATE HOUSE.

The new State Houſe is an oblong building, 173 feet front, and 61 deep; it conſiſts externally of a baſement ſtory 20 feet high, and principal ſtory 30 feet. This in the centre of the front is crowned with an Attic 60 feet wide, 20 feet high, which is covered with a pediment: Immediately above this riſes a dome 50 feet diameter and 30 high, the whole terminated with an elegant circular lanthorn, ſupporting a gilt pine cone, an emblem of one of our principal ſtaples.

The baſement ſtory is finiſhed plain on the wings with ſquare windows. The centre is 94 feet in length, and formed of arches which project 14 feet; they form a covered walk below, and ſupport a Colonade of Corinthian columns of the ſame extent above. The outſide walls are of large patent bricks, with white marble faſcias, impoſts and key ſtones.

The lower ſtory is converted into a large hall or public walk in the centre, 55 feet ſquare and 20 high, ſupported by Doric Columns—two entries, each 16 feet wide, with two flights of ſtairs each, and at the ends Offices for the Treaſurer and Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The rooms above are—The repreſentatives room, in the centre 55 feet ſquare, the corners formed into niches for fire places; this room is finiſhed with Doric columns on the ſides, at 12 feet from the floor, forming a gallery; the Doric entablature ſurrounds the whole, from this ſpring four flat arches on the ſide, which being united by a circular cornice above, form in the angles four large pendants to a bold and well proportioned dome. The pendants are ornamented with trophies of commerce, agriculture, peace and war. The dome is finiſhed in compartments of ſtucco in a ſtyle of ſimple elegance. The center of the dome is 50 feet from the floor. The ſeats for the members are ranged ſemicircularly, and the ſpeaker's chair in face of the whole.

North of the center room is the ſenate chamber, 55 feet long, 33 wide, and 30 high; highly finiſhed in the Ionic order; two ſcreens of columns ſupport with their entablature a rich and elegant arched ceiling. This room is alſo ornamented with Ionic pilaſters—and with the arms of the ſtate, and of the United States placed on oppoſite pannels—it is accommodated with a gallery for public uſe.

The council chamber is on the oppoſite quarter of the building, it is 27 feet ſquare, and 20 high with a flat ceiling; the walls are finiſhed with Corinthian pilaſters and panneis of ſtucco; theſe panaels are enriched with the ſtate arms, with emblems of executive power, the ſcale and ſword of juſtice, and the inſignia of arts and freedom, the *caduceus* and cap of liberty. The whole decorated with wreaths of oak and laurel.

Beſides theſe principal rooms, there are about 20 ſmaller, plainly finiſhed for the uſe of committees.

The ſtairs are ſpacious, and two flights of them lead to the top of the outer dome, 170 ſteps from the foundation. This flight affords an uninterrupted view of one of the fineſt ſcenes in nature. Indeed the beauty and advantages of this ſituation which induced the legiſlature to make choice of it for the preſent building, are acknowledged by both natives and foreigners. It vies with the moſt picturesque ſcenes in Europe, and will bear compariſon with the Caſtle hill of Eidnburg, the famous bay of Naples, or any other moſt commanding proſpect.

The foundation of this building is about 100 feet above the level of the harbour, its elevation and ſize, makes it a very conſpicuous object.—It is about 60 feet above the level of the mall, and from this ſituation it appears to moſt advantage.

Too much praiſe cannot be beſtowed on the agents who have directed the conſtruction of this ſuperb edifice, for their economy, liberality and patriotiſm. The materials are moſtly the produce of our country, and the compoſition ornaments were made and moulded on the ſpot.

Many hundred citizens were yeſterday, and the day before, admitted to a free range over the whole edifice; and one ſentiment animated them all—pleaſure and ſurpriſe.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk Jan. 4.

"The moſt important news I have to tell is—*the return of our commiſſioners home again from Paris; captain Geary informs me they are now on their paſſage.*"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Maſſachuſetts, dated January 9, 1798.

"My letters from England announce the expectation there, that the arms of the French Republic are next to be employed *in reducing Spain to the form of a Province*—in expunging Portugal from the catalogue of nations—and in ſubverting and plundering Hamburg and Denmark. Like the Romans whom they imitate, war and rapine are neceſſary to their exiſtence; and if the modern Carthage does not reſtrain them, and they remain united, doubtleſs they will revolutionize the whole civilized world, and we muſt again fight for independence, or loſe it. If, however, England is not deſtroyed by internal faction, ſhe will be able to keep the monſters in their den, until they devour each other."

The author of the paragraph in yeſterdays Gazette relative to the Frigates, in which Mr. Francis's accounts are mentioned, did not mean to inſinuate, that there was any delay in bringing forward thoſe accounts.

It may be proper alſo to ſtate, that only one of the Frigates is under the ſuperintendance of Mr. Francis.

The Eaſtern mail had not arrived when this paper went to preſs.

LEGISLATURE of PENNSYLVANIA.

On the 13th, petition were preſented from Waſhington and Alleghany counties, praying that a new county may be laid out, and that Beavertown may be the ſeat of juſtice; from Lancaſter county, for leave to erect fiſh baſkets on the river Suſquehannah; and from York county, praying for aid in favour of Dickenſon College. A report was made in favour of the petition of Francis Mentges, and that on the petition of the Truſtees of Lower Academy was adopted. The reſignation of David Acheſon was accepted with a reſervation that the acceptance did not recognize a right to his ſeat. The houſe went into a committee on the bill to grant relief to Jonathan Bayard Smith and Peter Wikoff, but not having gone through the ſame, the committee had leave to ſit again.

On the 15th inſtant, petitions were preſented from a number of citizens of Philadelphia, and its vicinity, praying for leave to bring in a bill to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company for the erection of a bridge acroſs the Delaware at or near Trenton; and from the owner of the land on which leave had been prayed for the erection of a Ferry at Peterſburg, on the Suſquehanna, againſt the meaſure. Bills were reported in favour of James Moore of Alleghany county, and to change the place of holding elections in the townſhip of Upper Paxton. The reports on the petition of certain landholders on Gunder's Creek; that authorizing the petitioners from the New-Hanover townſhip, in Montgomery county to bring in a bill to raiſe 500 dollars, by a lottery, for the erection of a School-houſe; and that authorizing the raiſing of 2000 dollars in the ſame way, for the erection of a bridge acroſs Sweetara Creek at Jonestown, were ſeverally agreed to.

On the 16th, a reſolution was agreed to for the appointment of a committee to enquire whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the fees of the land office.—The houſe went into a committee on the bill to declare certain roads to be ſtate roads, and, after conſiderable debate, the bill was diſagreed to. The bill for the improvement of the navigation of the river Lehigh was read a third time and paſſed.

READING, JANUARY 13.

On Saturday the 6th inſt. was executed on the Commons near this town, amidſt a concourſe of eight or ten thouſand people, Benjamin Baily, tried and condemned for the murder of Joſt Falhaffer, a pedlar, the beginning of November laſt, before the Preſident of this diſtrict, Judge Ruſh, and the aſſociate judges of Berks county.

The evidence upon which he was convicted, tho circumſtantial, was of the moſt ſatisfactory and convincing nature, ſo that not a doubt of his guilt remained in any breaſt. The murder was committed on the Cataweſſey road, near the houſe of John Reick, tavernkeeper, where Baily had taken up his quarters in the character of a hunter——When ſentenced to death, he accuſed the tavernkeeper, and ſaid *he* had perpetrated the crime, and given him the goods which belonged to the pedlar, and were found in his poſſeſſion. He perſiſted in this declaration till 12 o'clock of the night previous to his execution, at which time he ſent for the ſheriff of the county, and made a full confeſſion of his own guilt, and the tavernkeer's innocence—He acknowledged he had ſhot Falhaffer in the back, and that he afterwards knocked out his brains with a tomahawk; and that Reick knew nothing of it, and was innocent.

He was taken from the gaol on foot, and walked at the tail of a cart, between two clergymen, who ſupported him to the place of execution, where he repeated the ſame acknowledgments, and was launched into eternity, an awful and reluctant victim to the violated laws of God and man.

From the New-York Gazette.

To the Commercial World, the Framers of our Laws, and Creditors of Inſolvent Debtors.

Occaſioned by a late fraudulent decampment.

THE GOLDEN RULE is ſo excellent in its nature, ſo valuable in its effects, and ſo neceſſary for ſociety, that it is in reality the ſubſtance of our duty, both to God and our neighbor; it ſhould be riveted as a breaſt-plate on the hearts of all men; it ſhould be implanted on the minds of our children, and every encouragement given to grow with their growth, and ſtrengthen with their ſtrength. But, can any man of common underſtanding believe, that the framers of our inſolvent laws were influenced by this GOLDEN RULE? Now the reverſe is very evident—what are its effects, and how does it operate on the minds of ſome? Why, the man whoſe heart perhaps, before was free from guilt, and had long ſuſtained the character of an honeſt man, in a haſty fit of deſperation, prefers the character of a *robber* free and at large, to a *robber* (as all debtors in confinement are termed by their creditors) crouded in an unwholeſome priſon at the mercy of creditors, lawyers, and ſheriffs; how many inſtances have occurred in this city of perſons making their own dwellings a priſon for months and years, at the ſame time offering their all to their creditors, but finding every means ineffectual they have at length been obliged to baniſh themſelves to ſome foreign country in order to obtain *liberty*, that darling principle of the human mind! Surely men ought not to be puniſhed for misfortunes. An inſolvent debtor ſhould be found a *criminal one*, before puniſhment be inflicted! And until our laws are amended, ſo that the debtor is at liberty to deliver up his property upon oath, and obtain a releaſe, many inſtances of fraudulent decampments may be expected; and while the preſent laws exiſt, it is *the duty* of every man who finds his affairs in an inſolvent ſtate, immediately to ſecure his property and his perſon, the former for his creditors, the latter from the diſtreſſes of a loathſome gaol. It is his duty to do this alſo, becauſe that portion which otherwiſe would have been waſted on lawyers, ſheriffs and gaolers, is now in reſerve with the reſt, for his creditors, whenever they chooſe to receive it. JUSTICE.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

The brig N. Carolina, Harker from cape Francois to this port has put into Newbern N. C. Capt. Hoare of the brig Houde, from St. Jago de Cuba, informs, that he left at that port, Dec. 10, the brig Active Williams of this port captured by a French privateer, about the 4th ult. on her paſſage from hence to Jamaica; the capt. and papers gone to the Cape for trial.

Brig John, Smith, of this port.

Brig Fair American, do. (ſold) both to ſail in 3 or 4 weeks.

Sloop ——, Peaſe, of this port went in, had been liberated, and ſailed for L'anceau a few days before the Florida.

New-York, Jan. 16.

ARRIVED		DAYS
Ship Patſy, ——,	Liverpool	76
Jane, Gardner,	do.	69
Nancy, Forreſt,	Newry	76
Brig Chryſeis, Hudſon,	Martinique	24
Nymph, Williams,	Havre	68
Florida, Heave, St. Jago de Cuba		
Prudenee, Williams,	Savannah	8
Flora, Stevens,	C.N. Mole	30
Schr. Elizabeth, ——,	Norfolk	10
Richmond, Thomas,	Savannah	19
Mary-Ann, Swain,	Richmond	11
Americana, Bell,	Wilmington	12
Elizabeth, Toulſon,	Richmond	8
Sloop Lucy, Stone,	North-Carolina	12
Waſhington, Kennedy,	Nixonton	34

Captain Williams of the brig Nymph, arrived on Sunday from Havre.

Left there ſhip Minerva, Siſſon, and brigs George, Ricords, and Liſton, Car of New-York.

Brig William, Hart, of Philadelphia.

Brig William, Wells, of Baltimore.

Schr. Iſabella, Jones, of Boſton.

Sloop Caroline, Cleaveland, of Salem.

Nov. 13, in the Channel, was boarded by a French privateer from Nantes, who treated him politely.—had taken the American brig Thomas, of Portſmouth, from London, bound to Boſton.

Nov. 24, lat. 44 53, long 42, ſpoke ſhip Minerva, of and from Boſton, for London.

Continual gales and bad weather from the 26th Nov. to the latter end of Dec.

Capt. Williams remarks, that on the 28th Dec. ſhip lying too, wind at S. S. W. he wore ſhip to the eaſtward, when a heavy ſea ſtruck his bows, but did no damage. How much worſe would it have been, had that ſea ſtruck the ſtern; therefore with S. W. winds, ſhips ſhould be cautious how they lay too with their heads to N. and W. in which caſe, if a ſudden ſhift ſhould happen, the veſſel's ſtern would be much expoſed to the ſea before ſhe could be got upon the other tack.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Dec. 20.

On the 18th of September laſt the brig Amſterdam, Capt. Scott, arrived here from Amſterdam. About a fortnight before her arrival, ſhe ſuddenly ſprung a leak, which was ſo alarming that capt. Scott thought it neceſſary to keep his boat in readineſs to leave her, ſhould it increaſe: fortunately ſhe got in ſafe. After her cargo was diſcharged, ſhe was ſent to Hobcaw to have the leak ſearched for; in the firſt ſide that was hove out, every plank was found to be ſound and in excellent condition; but on examining the other ſide, it was diſcovered, that inſtead of a defect in the veſſel the leak was owing to a ſtroke ſhe had received from a fiſh, armed with a horn; a part of the horn, fourteen and a half inches long, was left in the third plank from the keel; after penetrating the plank, it paſſed between two timbers, which were very cloſe to each other, where it remained like a wedge. The horn is of an oval ſhape; its largeſt diameter is upwards of two inches; it is ſolid, and has the appearance of coarſe ivory. It is now in the poſſeſſion of Florian Charles Mey, Eſq. the owner of the brig.

NEW-THEATRE.

ON FRIDAY EVENING,
JANUARY 19,
Will be preſented, the celebrated Tragedy of
ISABELLA;
OR, THE FATAL MARRIAGE.

Count Baldwin, mr Warren—Biron, mr Fennell—Carlos, mr Wignell—Villeroy, mr Moreton—Child, maſter Warrell—Sampſon, mr Francis—Belford, mr Fox—Officer, mr Warrell—Servants, meſſrs Bliſſett, Hunter, Lafferty, &c.

Iſabella, mrs Merry (being her firſt appearance in that character)—Nurſe, mrs L'Eſtrange.

In act III. an EPITHALAMIUM.

The vocal parts by Meſſrs. Darly, Marſhall, Hardinge, Warrell—Mrs. Oldmixon, Miſs Mailbourne, &c. &c.

To which will be added, a FARCE, called
TWO STRINGS TO YOUR BOW;
OR, THE MAN WITH TWO MASTERS.

Don Pedro, mr Francis—Don Sancho, mr Warrell—Octavio, mr Fox—Ferdinad, mr Warrells jun. Borachio, mr Warren—Lazarillo, mr Bernard—Drunken Porter, mr Bliſſett—Waiters, meſſrs T. Warrell, Hunter, &c.

Donna Clara, mrs Francis—Leonora, miſs L'Eſtrage—Maid, mrs Doctor.

☞ On Saturday evening the favorite Comedy of the Jew: to which will be added, the Critic; or, a Tragedy Rehearſed.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain riſe preciſely at ſix o'clock.

PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Cloughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Thursday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday a 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Georgetown cross roads to Chesterstown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princess Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princess Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M. Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbottstown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabethtown at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Porttobacco, Hellensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 90'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15 From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Sequasco, Bennedict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlborough on Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough Greenville, Mosat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Glocester court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house & Orange c. h. to Charlottesville once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottesvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellsburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ayletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes'sford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, P M, and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M.—Returning—leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Greesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goodson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week. Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Winton and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M.

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Salisbury, and from thence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leasburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court-house to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hartonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Petersburg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56 From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mails at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797.

tuth&st14thF

JUST RECEIVED,
(via New-York)
AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, south Third street,

An extensive and general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated
Black brush Feathers	Buttons

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

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Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth street.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
167, Arch-street.
TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.
HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

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FOR SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China Ware

Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov. 7.—tu&f4w JOSEPH SIMS.

Fresh Raisins.

A Small cargo, just arrived, and now landing at Chesnut street wharf, from the sloop Yatico, capt. Haskell, consisting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and sacks of soft shelled Almonds.——Apply to the Master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §st

Alphabetical List of Duties,

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States—latest edition, to be sold by JOHN ORMROD, no. 41, Chesnut street. Dec 16—d

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This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Ric and the other Booksellers.

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents.

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

City Commissioner's Office,

January, 12th, 1797.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said Commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street to the south side of Mulberry-street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulberry street, to the south side of Chesnut street to be under the superindance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfrm

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The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

Just received a Fresh Supply.

English Grammar,

The second edition, with improvements,

ADAPTED to the different classes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and observations for assisting the more advanced students to write with perspicuity and accuracy,

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully answers the professions in the Title. The appendix contains some of the best rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have seen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciously selected; its arrangement is distinct and well adapted to the purpose of instruction and its expression is simple, perspicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

English Exercises,

Adapted to the Grammar lately published by Lindley Murray, consisting of exemplification of the parts of speech, instances of false orthography, violations of the rules of syntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules respecting perspicuity and accuracy, designed for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the use of schools.

"We have been much pleased with the perusal of these Exercises. They occupy with distinguished excellence a most important place in the science of the English language; and as such, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all those who are desirous of attaining correctness and precision in their native tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for sale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book store, No. 87, Market street.

January 11. 3taw2w.

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60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, midling well proportioned; he has a very coarse voice, his fore teeth stand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly describe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three suits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kersey trowsers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good shirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whosoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,

Living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

January 2. 6t2aw

Wanted, to Hire,

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